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A Special Turkey Dinner
Celery
Chicken or Vegetable Soup
Roast Young Turkey
with
Dressing, Cranberry Sauce
Boiled Onions with Butter
Sauce
Mashed Potatoes and Giblet
Gravy
Mince Pie and Cheese
or
Ice Cream and Cake
Tea, Coffee or Milk

The dinner that brings mem-
ories of home and mother.

Childs



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IT IS SUGGESTED
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FOR CHRISTMAS

SALTO-NUTS (Mixed) at \$2.25 the lb.

Italian Chocolates, at \$1.50 the lb. Supreme

Chocolates, at \$2.00 the lb. Matinee Idols

(Nutt Chocolate), at \$2.50 the lb. Special

De Luxe Boxes (\$6 & \$10) contain a combina-

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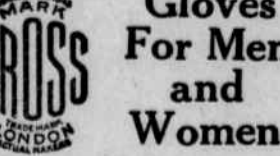
Four Stores: 3 on the West Side of Broad-

way, near 45th, 52nd and 99th Sts., and one

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BRUSSELS PARLEY ADJOURNS IN HOPE OF REVISING PACT

Much Depends on Raising
Credits Here on German
Property.

ALLIES URGE REFORMS

Suggest Decreasing the
Budget and Reducing Num-
ber of State Employees.

TREATY CHANGE TO COME

Confident Meeting in January
Will Pave Way for Final
Settlement.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—At the con-
clusion of the first phase of the second
financial conference to discuss Ger-
man reparations, the delegates ap-
parently have a good idea of Ger-
many's ability to pay and of the as-
sistance the Allies must give Germany
to meet their demands. Informal dis-
cussions between the delegates will
continue until the Congress meets
again on January 10. The German
delegates left Brussels early this after-
noon for Berlin. The allied delega-
tions met again in the afternoon with
the object of bringing about an agree-
ment in their reports to their respec-
tive governments.

The Germans seem satisfied that the
Allies will act favorably with respect to
the assistance required by Germany.
They took with them the allied sugges-
tions regarding reforms, such as de-
creasing the budget, reduction of the
number of Government employees, in-
crease in indirect taxes and other mea-
sures to put Germany on her feet.

Hope for Credits Here.

There is a feeling among the allied
delegates that Germany should be al-
lowed to retain some shipping, and hope
is expressed in some quarters that Ger-
man property in the United States may
be made available for credits. It is felt
in well informed circles that satisfactory
ground for a settlement is in sight.

All the delegates voiced their confi-
dence that the January session would
prepare the case for a speedy decision
by the Geneva meeting of representa-
tives of the German and allied Govern-
ments respecting the possibility of mod-
ifying the treaty of Versailles in order
to enable Germany to pay the minimum
reparations acceptable to the Allies.

Adjustment of the conference until
January 10 was taken to enable the
German delegates to make a statement
on the questions submitted by the Allies
and facilitate an investigation of pay-
ment of the German debt abroad and
other matters.

Use of German sequestered property
in America as a basis of credit appar-
ently is regarded here as an excellent
possibility, but the delegates are hesi-
tant about suggesting how the United
States should manage its affairs. Ameri-
can holdings of German property are
estimated at 4,000,000,000 gold marks,
which is considered adequate to satisfy
Germany's demands, estimated by
Herr Bergmann at 3,000,000,000 gold
marks for the coming year, even after
American citizens are compensated for
property seized abroad.

100,000,000 Marks in Gold.

Payment by Germany of 100,000,000-
000 marks in gold remains the basis
upon which experts and specialists are
working. This amount, although far
below what was authorized by the treaty
of Versailles, is considered by them col-
lectible only on condition that Germany
is helped along the lines suggested by
the German delegates.

Allied experts, in secret individual re-
ports, the substance of which has come
to light, recognize Germany's real neces-
sities, and delegates generally are im-
pressed by arguments that Germany is
an insolvent debtor who must be main-
tained as a going concern. The extent
to which strict fulfillment of the Ver-
sailles treaty may be waived, however,
depends upon the allied Governments,
before which recommendations have
been made by the various delegations.

Virtually none of the delegates is still
of the opinion that the treaty can be
executed literally, and allied experts
agree with the Germans that reparations
must be paid chiefly in kind. Some
cash, however, will be demanded after a
year or two, if not immediately.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A new coal agree-
ment between Germany and the Allies,
to follow the Spa agreement, which ter-
minates the end of January, has vir-
tually been inked by the Reparations
Commission and already has received
the approval of most of the countries
concerned. Under the new agreement
Germany must provide a minimum of
2,000,000 tons monthly without any
special compensation, as in the case with
the Spa agreement.

France's share of this amount, which
heretofore has been about three-fourths,
will be somewhat less, her share de-
creasing as the devastated mines of
France are restored.

BRITAIN IN NO HURRY

TO ANSWER OIL NOTE

Lloyd George Cabinet Under-

mined What Line to Take.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Great Britain's an-
swer to the recent note of the United
States Government concerning the Mes-
opotamian oil fields will not be delivered
soon unless the Cabinet takes unex-
pectedly quick action.

Ten Cabinet Ministers are represented
as still being undecided as to what line
to follow in answering the note. Not
even a rough draft of a reply has been
prepared as a basis of discussion by the
Cabinet.

MEXICO TO SEND PANI TO U. S.

Will Not Be Received Officially

Until Obregon Is Recognized.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—Alberto J. Pani
expects to leave for Washington the
first week in January to assume the
duties of Mexican Ambassador to the
United States, says the *Excelsior*.

His appointment to this office, the
newspaper says, has been ratified by
the Mexican Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—State Depart-

ment officials said to-day that Alberto

J. Pani could not act as Mexican Am-

bassador here, pending recognition of

the Obregon Government. His position

was that of an agent of the Mexi-

can Government, but without official

status.

Won't Arrest DeValera If He Lands in Ireland

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Cen-
tral News, in a despatch
from Dublin, says that should
Eamon De Valera, "President
of the Irish Republic," arrive in
Ireland, no attempt would be
made to arrest him. This state-
ment is attributed to officials in
Dublin.

It became known here to-day
that an American passport had
been delivered in Queenstown,
Ireland, to Peter J. MacSwiney,
brother of the late Lord Mayor
Terence MacSwiney of Cork,
and that he obtained it without
explaining to the authorities how
he got to England from America
without one.

Although the State Depart-
ment at Washington demanded
this information, it is reported
the department through an error
issued the document without it.
The Secret Service has lost
sight of MacSwiney, and it is be-
lieved he may be en route to the
United States.

IRISH PEACE PARLEY NOT YET BROKEN OFF

Negotiations to Be Resumed
With Prospects of Success,
Is View in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—There is no truth in
reports that peace negotiations have
been broken off, the Associated Press
has authoritatively informed. There has
been only a hitch in the peace discus-
sions, and the belief is expressed that
the negotiations will soon be resumed,
with good prospects of success.

It is reported that Archbishop Clune
has returned to London for further
consultations with the British Prime
Minister. The Archbishop on his pre-
vious trip to London was said to have
obtained from the Premier an outline
of the terms on which the Government
is ready to arrange a truce with the re-
publican army and some idea of the
conditions the Government is prepared
to grant the Sinn Fein for a settlement
of the question of independence.

Military forces to-day occupied the
city hall and municipal buildings in
accordance with the demand on Monday
Gen. Boyd, commander of the Dublin
district, who sent a notice to the Dub-
lin Corporation requiring possession of
the buildings to-day. A large por-
tion of the public services will be dis-
organized, as no other offices have been
secured.

Sentries were posted and the erection
of defenses carried out early this morn-
ing. When the city officials arrived
only the town clerk, his assistant and
two employees in his department were
allowed to enter.

Passage of the Irish home rule bill
by the British Parliament is not viewed
as especially important by newspapers
here. It is recognized the bill probably
will not be accepted by either Ulster or
the rest of Ireland and that the British
Government may never decide to put its
provisions into operation.

"Carsonism has received its reward,"
says the *Freeman's Journal*. "The bill
was designed as a trap and it failed."
Even such modified democratic
institutions as we possess are threatened
by it."

ALLIES SPURN GREEK KING BEARING GIFTS

Heads of British and French Missions Refuse Honors.

ATHENS, Dec. 22.—Admiral Kolly,
head of the British naval mission here,
was designated as a knight yesterday
by Constantine, who presented him with
the Grand Cord of the Royal Order of
the Savior. In conformity with his Gov-
ernment's instructions, Admiral Kolly
informed the Greek Government that he
regretted he was unable to accept the
decoration and returned the insignia.

The French Legation, which was
sounded regarding presentation of the
same decoration to Admiral Gramat,
head of the French mission, dissuaded
the Greek Government from persisting in
its offer.

Constantine intends to visit the Greek
army in Asia Minor on the Smyrna front
some time about New Year's. His trip
there is conditioned upon the consent of
the Allies being given.

The people of Athens continue their
celebration of the return of Constantine.
Villagers near Athens are preparing to
present Constantine with a golden caval-
ry saddle the cost of which is esti-
mated at \$25,000.

BOLSHEVIKI MENACE GEORGIA FRONTIER

Seek to Establish Soviet and Mastery of Caucasus.

TIFLIS, Dec. 22.—Reports of important
Bolshevik forces concentrating with
heavy artillery along the Georgian fron-
tier are causing considerable alarm in
official circles here. It is feared the
next action of the Soviet army will be an
invasion of Georgia with the aim of
imposing a Soviet regime, thus com-
pleting the hegemony of the Bolsheviks
over the entire Caucasus.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 21 (de-
layed).—A Moscow wireless message
under yesterday's date received here to-
day says the Georgian Government, re-
plying to a Soviet note regarding mobi-
lization in Georgia, declares that the
mobilization of its forces was decreed
in order to watch over the security of
the frontiers.

JAPAN HESITATES OVER HARDING PLAN

Awaits Attitude of France and Great Britain.

TOKYO, Dec. 22.—The general impres-
sion among higher Japanese officials
who have been asked for their opinion
regarding the scheme which President
Harding was reported to be con-
sidering, whereby the United States and
the other great Powers would contract
to assure the peace of the world is that
it promises to lessen the effectiveness
of the existing League of Nations.

However, it is regarded as certain that
Japan will not commit herself to any
new proposal of this kind until the at-
titude of Great Britain and of France is
known, despite the fact that Japan is
anxious to travel hand in hand with
America.

The consensus here is that the small
nations already are fretting against the
domination of the principal Powers in
the league, and that they would be cer-
tain to resent any association from
which they were excluded.

LEAGUE MUST STAY, DECLARE BALFOUR AND LLOYD GEORGE

Speeches Are Interpreted as
Answers to Rumors of
New Harding Plan.

ADMIT LITTLE IS DONE

Geneva Meeting Left Big
Problems Unsolved—
Called a Good Start.

PREMIER LOOKS TO U. S.

League Will Be Incomplete
Until 'Republic of West'
Joins, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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London, Dec. 22.

Two important speeches made here
to-day may be read as a plain intima-
tion to President-elect Harding of
Great Britain's viewpoint regarding
future international cooperation. In
the course of a luncheon in the House
of Commons to the British Empire
delegates who have returned from the
Geneva meeting of the League of Na-
tions, Premier Lloyd George said:

"It is no use to have one hand elab-
orating great projects for an associa-
tion of nations, another to establish
peace and still a third to projecting
great armies in order to force other na-
tions into competition in that terrible
race for armaments which has had more
to do with war than any other in-
dividual cause."

Later, speaking on one of the rare oc-
casions of his appearance in the House
of Commons, Arthur J. Balfour, presi-
dent of the Council of Ministers and one
of the British delegates to the Geneva
meeting, confessed that only a beginning
had been made in dealing with two of
the most important questions—disarma-
ment and mandates—administered by
the League. He said that although amend-
ments to the covenant must come, the time was
not yet ripe for such an attempt.

Mr. Balfour concluded, however, by
saying: "No one who attended the Gene-
va meeting could fail to be profoundly
impressed by the spectacle of coopera-
tion presented there. I am more than
ever convinced that the experiment we
have begun to-day is one which can
never afford to drop. It is incredible
that civilization should consent to re-
cede one of the greatest steps it has
ever taken."

Lloyd George Answers Harding.

There can be no doubt that the phras-
ing of the part of Premier Lloyd George's
speech quoted is directly due to the pur-
portedly authentic information outlining
President-elect Harding's proposed pro-
gramme for the great Powers guaran-
teeing world peace. Persons close to
Lloyd George warn that it will be diffi-
cult, if not impossible, for Great Britain
totally to abandon the League of Na-
tions, although she is open to the spirit
to effect such amendments as Mr.
Harding wants—amendments which will
bring America into the league.

The entire tone of Mr. Balfour's speech
bears out the willingness of British
statesmen to conform to the views and
criticisms of the league so forcibly ex-
pressed during the American elections.
He played throughout upon the spirit of
cooperation, rather than on the hard
and fast provisions of such things as
Article X.

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech fol-
lowed along the same lines. "The idea
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Beautiful Beaded Bags also Velvet and Silk Bags

with draw-strings, shell and sterling mountings—a unique
collection including many imported novelties.

Formerly to \$150—at \$35—\$50

Matinee, Debutante and Beautiful Evening Feather Fans

Mounted on frames of ivory, amber and pearl.

Formerly \$45 to \$175 at \$18—\$25 to \$75

Wonderful Necklaces

Of pearl, jade, amber and white coral in the various lengths—
at greatly reduced prices.

Fur-Trimmed Evening Wraps

The Gift Luxurious

Of chiffon velvet and metallic and velvet brocades, many with
deep collars of rich and fashionable furs.

Formerly to \$295—at \$145—\$175

They can do it by agreement.

12,000,000 Douglas Fir Seed Sent to Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A
Christmas gift of twelve
million tree seed, to be used in
reforesting the war devastated
areas of France and Belgium
and also certain sections of Great
Britain, was shipped to those
countries to-day through their
Embassies here by the American
Forestry Association.

The seed were of the Douglas
fir collected from the west coast,
a species which grows rapidly, it
was said, and in much demand
by foresters.

CABINET SUSTAINED IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Premier Leygues Shows Fine
Mastery in Combat With
Opposition Forces.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Cabinet was sus-
tained in the Chamber of Deputies this
afternoon in the first serious assault
made against it. It was the most agi-
tated session the Chamber has held for
a considerable time. Waves of approval
and disapproval of the Cabinet rolled
back and forth from one side of the
Chamber to the other, the Conservatives
and Socialists applauding M. Leygues,
president of the council, in turn, then in
turn showing decided marks of disap-
proval when the tenor of the Premier's
remarks appeared less favorable to their
party.

The debate arose on interpellations by
M. Soulier, who charged the Government
with lack of energy in repressing Bolsh-
evist propaganda, and M. Berthoin, who
took the Cabinet to task for not in-
sufficiently severe measures against the
Royalist agitation. The discussion really
turned into an interpretation of the last
session, in which the Moderates and
Conservatives gained a majority in the
Chamber.

The disorder increased to a point
where it became necessary to suspend
the sitting. During the brief recess
Premier Leygues was assailed by the
leaders of the different groups, who
were not satisfied with his declaration
regarding the significance of the elec-
tion. The Conservatives and Moderates
insisted that the result meant that the
country desired a change in govern-
mental policy—to end the rule by par-
ties, substituting therefor the policy of
republican union.

M. Leygues, whose possible fall from
power has been the subject of specula-
tion lately, withstood the attacks with
a coolness and mastery that surprised
the chamber, changing the mood of the
greater part of the House at critical
moments by timely sallies and parrying
dangerous thrusts, until M. Aubriot,
Socialist Deputy, introduced the religious
question, insisting that the resolution ac-
cepted by the Government to close the
debate should contain an assurance on
the laicity laws.

This part of the resolution resulted
in an unprecedented tie vote of 279, al-
though the preceding clause, accepted
by the Government, was adopted by a
vote of 420 to 155. This ordinarily would
mean a vote of want of confidence, in-
volving the resignation of the Ministry.

M. Lenoir, Deputy for the Marne, de-
clared that the Cabinet was defeated.
Marcel Habert, Conservative Catholic
leader, said he would accept the clause
regarding the laicity laws in the name
of the sacred union which was formed
to rebuild France. M. Varenne, Social-
ist, insisted that the Premier make his
choice.

The chamber, nevertheless, proceeded
to vote upon the resolution as amended
and containing the laicity clause which
M. Leygues accepted. Whereupon the
laicity clause was voted by 472 to 96.
The clause expressing confidence that
the Government would "pursue the
policy of the Republic, National Social
Union approved by the elections of
November 16" was voted, 348 to 156.

DESCHANEL MAY BE SENATOR.

Former French President Glad to Serve Again.

CHARTELES, France, Dec. 22.—Former
President Deschanel, in a letter to the
Senatorial electors in the Department of
the Eure-et-Loire, announces that he
will be among them in a few days.

M. Deschanel expresses the joy with
which he would again serve the Depart-
ment in the Senate, having represented
it in the Chamber for thirty-five years.

DEAL WITH TURKS URGED IN BRITAIN

Establishment of Relations
With Kemal Mooted in
Parliament.

LLOYD GEORGE DEMURS

Advocates Cautious Policy
Lest Hatred of Greek Race
Be Aroused.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Prime Minister
in the House of Commons to-night op-
posed hasty action in altering the treaty
of